

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRBE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VEELELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 16, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Congressmen at Large—GLENDA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORTMILLER.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. BRYNOLDS, Second District—EDWARD J. WILSON, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

The election of John H. Phillips to the place on the board of control vacated by the death of his brother, the late D. I. Phillips, will be accepted by the public as appropriate and fortunate. He will make an excellent controller.

Mr. Sturges' Candidacy.

NOTHING which E. B. Sturges has done in his leadership of the movement to secure a better enforcement of law in this community more clearly proves his earnestness than his registration as a candidate for jury commissioner. It is an office to which few men in Mr. Sturges' position in life would aspire. The great majority of such men criticize freely the men who hold public office but lay down when asked to undergo personal sacrifice in the effort to secure a better representation of citizenship in office-holding. If there were more men of the E. B. Sturges kind among those who are dissatisfied with existing civic conditions there would be less platitudinous preaching of the gospel of reform and more practical reforming.

The office of jury commissioner is not one of emolument; the pay is hardly worth mentioning. But it should be one of high honor and the men elected to fill it should be clean, conscientious and courageous. There is no more important subject before the public for consideration than the problem of securing honest and intelligent juries, and under existing conditions no better solution of the problem has been proposed than the election of first-class men to have charge of the placing of names in the jury wheel and the drawing of panels from the wheel. If our juries are in the main fairly representative of the average conscience and common sense of the people the administration of justice in our courts will proceed satisfactorily and the question of law and order will be greatly advanced toward an acceptable adjustment. If they fall below this standard, justice is degraded and the community suffers.

Mr. Sturges' candidacy for this important though frequently neglected office will afford a direct test of voting strength between the class of citizens who want men of his caliber to represent them in public office and the class of citizens who are satisfied to let the nomination for jury commissioner and similar offices go to the first "good fellow" who asks for it.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Wells has vindicated himself so far as Special Agent Simmers is concerned.

Christian Science.

THE LECTURE by Judge Ewing on "Christian Science," reported elsewhere, will merit perusal as an authorized version of which the believers in that tenet affirm. With its sectarian aspects we have nothing to do. They do not come within the province of a secular paper and those interested in controverting them have an abundance of literature from which to derive inspiration and argument.

A common sense view of Christian Science would not pause to take much account of doctrinal topics but would make an inventory of practical results. Are the believers in this tenet as a rule better citizens than those who believe in the doctrines of evangelical Christianity? Does the practice of Christian Science contribute a degree of betterment to society which would be absent if the tenet itself should disappear? This is the line of inquiry which ordinary intelligence would mark out as having educational value.

We are bound to say in the interest of truth that we have discerned little difference between the every day conduct of Christian Scientists and that of evangelical Christians save in one particular, to which we shall allude presently. Both have their natural proportion of good people and knaves, the good, we are happy to say, largely predominating. It thus does not appear that Christian Science is a public necessity. The one point where it differs from other faiths is in its treatment of the sick; and here there is cumulative evidence of unsatisfactory results.

The right of any person to use such method of treatment of his own ailments short of suicide as his pleasure or preference dictates is qualified by one proviso; in its exercise he must not inflict danger upon others. There have been instances of recovery from illness under the ministrations of Christian Science healers and instances of failure to recover. In this there is a close parallel with other methods of treatment. But we know of no other method of treatment which contributes as largely as it does to the

illegal and preventible spread of contagion to the infliction of menace upon society at large; and is not this sufficient ground for its condemnation? In the interest of the public health there should in such cases be vigorous enforcement of sanitary laws and no granting of special privileges or exemptions.

The rapidity with which various strikes about the country are being amicably settled is liable to put the calamity howler out of business.

Composition of Oleomargarine.

IN RESPONSE to the resolution of congress asking for information as to the constituent ingredients of oleomargarine as reported under provision of law to the internal revenue bureau, Secretary Gage has transmitted two tables, one showing the composition of oleo in June of last year and the other its composition in December. In June 91,322,250 pounds were reported to have been made in this country; in December the reported production was only 11,713,748 pounds, a circumstance which looks suspicious for if oleo were sold on its merits and not padded off as butter, the demand for it ought naturally to be greater in winter, when good cow butter is scarce and somewhat tasteless, than in summer, when the dairy article is both delicious and cheap. By combining the two tables included in the secretary's report, the left hand column representing the summer percentages and the right hand column representing the winter percentages, we find that oleomargarine is made up as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Materials, Percentage each ingredient bears to the whole in summer, Percentage each ingredient bears to the whole in winter.

"Butter oil" is cotton seed oil. Same oil is vegetable oil. Both are wholesome and nutritious in reasonable quantity. In fact, there is no foundation for the assertion that oleomargarine, when properly manufactured, as most of it is, is injurious to health. It compares quite favorably in this respect with the average dairy butter and the fact that when eaten interchangeably with butter tastes quite like it and shows equal nutritive value disposes of the prejudice that it is unfit to enter the human stomach. But the dairy interests have a just cause of complaint when oleo is sold not for oleo but for butter. This is swindling, pure and simple, and the law should come down heavily upon all who engage in it. It oleo cannot sell on its own merits it deserves to be sold by the wayside. For our part, we had fully as lief eat oleo knowing that it was oleo and buying it for such as to eat any other article of prepared food proved by tests and experience to be nutritious and safe. It is the false representation that damns the oleo trade.

If it were not for the fact that green goods men and bunco-steerers can always make a living in this country, the manner in which the Hong Kong Filipino Junta manages to exist would be a cause for wonder.

To Turn on the Light.

ORGANIZED labor in the city of Chicago has taken a wise step in consenting to an investigation of its claims by an impartial committee of seven persons, three to be chosen from among labor unions not involved in the present strike in the Chicago building trades, three from among independent business men and the seventh to be Professor Graham Taylor of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who is the author of the suggestion and to whose efforts its adoption is chiefly due.

Representatives of 190 union labor organizations in convention on Monday assented to the proposition of an investigation and incidentally heard from Professor Taylor truths which have a widespread application. He pointed out to the labor delegates that not only were they and their employers deeply involved in the civil war which has prostrated for a whole year the building operations of 2,000,000 people but that the chief party in interest, the general public, upon whom all the loss falls ultimately, had an important right to inquire into the facts and to enforce such conclusions as the facts, duly ascertained and collated, should warrant. For himself he was a sympathizer with the legitimate aspirations and methods of organized labor but was not blind to the fact that on labor's side there are abuses not less than those which are charged against the so-called capitalists. Continuing he said:

"Public opinion on the one hand holds the Contractors' association responsible for its part in the critical situation. It is, however, widely conceded to have had just cause of complaint and even exasperation, which mitigates the criticism of its inconsistencies. A fair-minded man cannot see its consistency in insisting upon disbanding the union trades council while resolutely maintaining its own association; in demanding the cessation of the sympathetic strike while busily organizing a sympathetic lockout; in protesting with not a little justice against the interference of organized labor with the liberty of contractors to purchase union-made material from whom they pleased while aiding and abetting, if not compelling, a boycott by building material producers against the employers of union labor allied with the Building Trades Council; in charging the unions with refusing to keep their agreement while in some instances at least locking the men out for taking the Saturday half-holiday granted in the agreement between them; in complaining against what may have been too great a limitation of the amount

of a day's work while failing to recognize the complaint of the men against the 'rusher' being allowed to set the pace for a fair day's wage; in avowedly waging their warfare for industrial liberty and free labor while curtailing the small contractors' freedom to compete, if they refused to join the association, by cutting off their supply of material and labor.

"Public opinion on the other hand claims the right to criticize frankly and fearlessly the policy of the Building Trades Council. It criticizes the policy that tolerates the acceptance of appointive political offices as the most disastrous policy that has ever paralyzed the power of organized labor in Chicago. These offices are offered as subsidies. Their incumbents are really held as hostages for the delivery of the labor vote. This policy keeps even the best and most incorruptible union officers under a cloud of suspicion; tempts the worse and weaker leaders to pervert both their labor leadership and their political office from the public service to their personal advantage; destroys the confidence not only of the public but of the rank and file of the unions in the integrity of the movement and breeds the foul fear that mercenary motives and even blackmailing methods characterize the fairest and most sacrificial struggles for economic justice and industrial rights.

"The resort to violence is in the public mind not only indefensible but suicidal to the best interests of union labor. It costs the cause of organized labor not only the deeper alienation of non-union labor, which is its only source of growth and power, but also the support and even the fair hearing of the public, which is the only hope of the ascendancy of its principles. If organized labor would win its case before the jury of public opinion it must abandon its partisan political affiliations. It must arbitrate and to the utmost of its ability prevent violence. It must purge itself from any just suspicion of being bought and sold for blackmailing. The one hope of a permanent solution of the present intolerable situation lies in a fair and effective effort by impartial men, who have the confidence of the people, to inform and arouse the public to take the settlement of this issue into its own hands. The findings of such an independent investigating commission would at this point of the struggle arouse an irresistible public opinion that would see justice done and overwhelm any selfish class interests that dared to withstand its verdict. From the damage to the industrial reputation of Chicago, due to the wide advertisement of the insecurity of labor and capital, of person and property here, it will take the people of the whole city years to recover. If both contestants in this fateful struggle value what either of them may save out of its wreckage they will make haste to recognize the public to be a party to their controversy and make way for its right to be heard."

Straight-from-the-shoulder talk like this from men known to be honest and unprejudiced is what is needed in every center of disaffection between men who sell their labor and men who buy it. Above all is the right of the public to self-protection, a right too often neglected.

Vineland's curfew law experiment has been abandoned on the ground that it was an unnecessary return to a mediæval custom. What is really needed in most cities is a state of affairs that would be a happy medium between the Vineland curfew and "wide open" Scranton.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

An Old Story Retold.

NOT MANY evenings ago two young men on pleasure bent went to call on some young ladies who live in the suburbs of the city. For some reason, whether they kept the boxes away or because thieves break through and steal, they keep a very vicious dog, and to keep the dog in his own yard have a most difficult and intricate fastening upon the front gate. After searching many a wooden glade in the world was full of bliss—and when they rested in the shade, they sat in twos like this:

The sun went down and evening came. A lot too soon, they said; Too long they tarried on the way. The clouds grew black overhead, Down dashed the rain; They homeward flew, Till one unlucky miss, Slipped sideways—Crash! Great Scott! Woe! Mind-boggling!—California Curio.

AN ADVENTURE.

Three smart young men and three nice girls all having news and glad to see each other, decided in a friendly way, To spend the day a-whole. They started in the early morn, And when they reached the leafy lanes They trod like this:

They wandered by the verdant dale, Beside the rippling rill; The sun shone brightly all the while; They heard the song bird's trill. They strolled through many a woodland glade The world was full of bliss—and when they rested in the shade, they sat in twos like this:

The sun went down and evening came. A lot too soon, they said; Too long they tarried on the way. The clouds grew black overhead, Down dashed the rain; They homeward flew, Till one unlucky miss, Slipped sideways—Crash! Great Scott! Woe! Mind-boggling!—California Curio.

Parental Relations.

ONE of the teachers in the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Germantown was endeavoring to fulfill into the little girls of her class recently a due appreciation of parental affection. She spoke of the mother's love for her children and of the respect which the children should show to the mother. For some reason she rather omitted to lay as much stress upon the father. Finally one of the little remarked that she thought children should love their mothers much more than their fathers. "Oh, do you think that?" asked the teachers. "Oh, well, said the little girl, 'your father is only related to you by marriage, but your mother is related to you by birth!'"—Philadelphia Record.

Playing Chess in Texas.

A MAN who won a reputation for cool daring and almost eccentric fearlessness along a thousand miles of the southwestern border died in Texas a short time ago—died, too, in bed, like a Christian. This man was A. L. Parrott, formerly a sergeant in McNelly's company of Texas Rangers. In 1875, when McNelly and thirty of his men pursued a great band of raiding cattle thieves to the Rio Grande, only to find that the raiders had crossed into Mexico, it was Parrott who swam the river while the others were swimming on the other side, stole a boat from under their very noses and rowed back, the Mexicans keeping up a merry fusillade at him. One night about six months after Parrott left the state service he was sitting in a house in a little town, opening the Texas book, playing with a friend. It was a warm night and the chessboard was on a table close to an open window. Parrott had the white men. His queen was in a direct line with the black king, but a black knight was between the two pieces. It was Parrott's move. Suddenly there was a sharp

report outside and a bullet whistled in through the window, hit the black knight and buried itself into the wall. Parrott had been bending over the board, and the bullet was evidently intended for his head. But for a few seconds he did not stir. He saw the black knight suddenly vanish. Then in his peculiar drawing, hesitating way he said: "Check!"—Philadelphia Evening Post.

How He Got the Revolver.

SEVERAL YEARS ago Colonel Jack Chinn via El Paso, Texas, relates the Chicago News. He took with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chinn family before the war and idolized his young master. One night, while in Houston, the dandy went to Chinn and said: "Massa Jack, 'I've got' out in collard society head tonight, an' I'd like to borrow dat 'jerry' heahd six-shooter of yours to take along."

"Why, you black rascal," returned the colonel, "some of these Houston crows will take dat gun away from you and break it over your head."

The dandy straightened up. Like his master, he was a man of unquestioned nerve, and there was a peculiar glint in his eyes as he said: "Massa Jack, you let me hab dat gun, an' if I don't show up heah wid it in de mornin' you go down to de morgue an' throw down de 'ol' hat an' say: 'Boss, don't be lookin' nateral!'"

Colonel's Chinn's body servant was that night armed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best Afro-American society in Houston.

Worse and Worse.

LADY (engaging new housemaid)—Daphne? That is too romantic a name, with young men like this, I don't think it would not be called by your surname? Applicant—Oh, no, ma'am; in fact, I'm quite used to it. Lady—What is your name? Applicant—Daring.—Answers.

THE GUILTY WILL NOT ESCAPE.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

The president is determined to make an example of Neely and his confederates if it can be shown that they have been guilty of corruption. He has instructed the postmaster general, the attorney general and the secretary of war to make the most vigorous investigation and to make the most vigorous prosecution possible, for moral effect upon the Cubans. He wants to show them that malfeasance in office, which has been the leading sin of the Spaniards, will not be tolerated, and he prefers that Neely shall be tried in Cuba, before a Cuban court and Cuban jury, in order that the people may have the full benefit of his example.

The removal or suspension of Major Rathbone, director of posts in Cuba, is left entirely to General Wood, and the postmaster general is authorized by his answer, it is understood that General Wood has recommended that Major Rathbone be allowed to remain in charge for the present and until the investigation is completed, but that he should be removed from the post as soon as the investigation has been completed. Major Rathbone has made an excellent record in the reorganization of the postal service in Cuba and has shown great ability and energy in his official labors, with a full appreciation of their importance.

THE WHIP FOR CRIMINALS.

From Leslie's Weekly.

An English parliamentary committee has come to the conclusion that for certain offenses there is nothing that has such excellent and salutary corrective qualities as a dose of rattles. A committee of Congregationalists in Connecticut, composed of eminent laymen and clergymen, among them being Judge Baldwin, of the state supreme court, have also studied the subject and come to the same conclusion. Several police-court judges in New York city have heartily endorsed the lash as an instrument of justice.

To men prison reformers from Howard down the world owes much. With the principle they advocate, that reformation and not retribution is the chief aim of all penal systems, all humane and thoughtful men generally, if the latter can be made to understand that brutal and bloody deeds will not be rewarded with newspaper notoriety only and a soft and easy life in jail, with nothing to do and plenty to eat, but by some form of punishment that will reach through their toughened outside and leave a smart behind that will not be a sweet and joyful memory.

In Woman's Realm

THE CRAWFORD county system is not an un-mixed evil. It has its advantages. The photographer man has his linings with the candidate, and when he is through the lithographer and printer secure their opportunity. Then the bill poster and general distributor gets his chance. But the good work does not stop here. The candidate is really a boon to the rural communities this season. In the first place the cards and posters present him as being a very good looking man and there are several instances where his picture goes to swell the art collection in the farmer's parlor. Sometimes he is stuck up alongside McKinley, Dewey and a singularly attractive young woman portrayed as advertising Robinson's beer. The farmer's wife values these cards, big and little. As one remarked the other day: "They're stiffer than most of the pastebards we get and I like to have 'em for lots of things." Consequently you are likely to see her tacking John R. Jones with his face to a box of eggs she is sending to market with the name of the best cow on the reverse side. You may see M. W. Lowry adorning a nicely planted row of something in the garden and on looking at the other side find "Early White" written in green ink. Or you may find A. J. Colburn's visage placed on a split stick and labeled on the reverse side, "Little Giant," and probably referring to a new breed of peas. Perhaps Harry Hutton's portrait will be utilized as its heavy cardboard in helping Jenny Wren with her nest, or Jacob Berber or Dr. J. W. Houser will be discovered fastening up a broken pane of glass in the granary. Oh, the candidate's pictures are a boon to the rural resident. As one man remarked, "They're first rate for marking what to plant in the garden, for they're so tough the rain don't affect 'em."

THE VISITING clergy and delegates at the Diocesan convention are exceptionally fine looking men, which fact probably accounts in some degree for the prompt cessation of belated house-cleaning in many Episcopalian families and the attendance of the feminine portion of the household upon the session, although, to be sure, we had conventions before in Scranton. Has it happened to occur to anybody that there is to be a dearth of those enlivening events this summer?

THE RECENT fair for the benefit of the Hallemann hospital will net for that institution a considerable more than \$2,000, which is certainly a most satisfactory result of two days' active work. Those two days do not, however, represent to any degree the great amount of time and energy which was expended on this enterprise previous to the sale.

MRS. TIMBERMAN-RANDOLPH'S classes held a meeting on Monday at the Conservatory of Music, when it was decided to have a grand concert in June for the benefit of the scholarship fund for pupils financially unable to secure vocal instruction. Officers were elected as follows: Mr. Ralph Williams, president; Miss Grace Spang, secretary; Mrs. A. H. Brady, jr., treasurer; advisory board, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Isabel Clark, Messrs. Krieg and Doernam.

ALWAYS BUSY.



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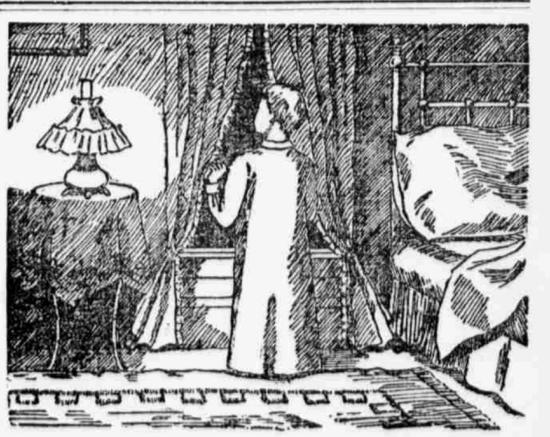
Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

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My little boy of eight years was troubled for the last three years with getting up out of bed every night and talking about what happened during the day. At last he got so bad that he opened the windows and went out of the door. I was greatly alarmed about it, tried several remedies and my physician also prescribed for him, but everything failed. At last I tried Ripans Tablets and have found them the best remedy for my boy. Since he has taken the Tablets he never gets out of bed, sleeps all night and I can't thank anything for it but Ripans Tablets, and I will always keep them on hand.